

City of Biggs

2011 Water Quality Consumers Confidence Report
Public Water System 0410001

Este informe contiene informacion muy importante sobru su agua beber.

For additional information concerning your drinking water, contact Hayden Wasser at 530-868-5685.

Water for the City of Biggs originates from three groundwater sources known as Well # 1 (Bertha, source 003).

Well #3 (Henry, source 004), and Well #4 (Willard, source 008).

DEFINITIONS OF SOME OF THE TERMS USED IN THIS REPORT:

Maximum Contaminant Level (MCL): The highest level of a contaminant that is allowed in drinking water. Primary MCLs are set as close to the PHGs (or MCLGs) as is technologically, and economically feasible.

Primary Drinking Water Standards (PDWS): MCLs for contaminants that affect health along with their monitoring and reporting requirements, and surface water treatment requirements.

Public Health Goal (PHG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. PHGs are set by the California Environmental Protection Agency.

Maximum Contaminant Level Goal (MCLG): The level of a contaminant in drinking water below which there is no known or expected risk to health. MCLGs are set by the Federal Environmental Protection Agency USEPA.

Regulatory Action Level: (AL): The concentration of a contaminant which, if exceeded, triggers treatment or other requirements which a water system must follow.

ppb: parts per billion or micrograms per liter

ppm: parts per million or milligrams per liter

N.D.: non detectable at testing limit

TDS: total dissolved solids

UCMR: unregulated chemical with no MCL

MICROBIOLOGICAL WATER QUALITY:

Testing for bacteriological contaminants in the distribution system is required by State regulations. This testing is done regularly to verify that the water system is free from Coliform bacteria. The minimum number of tests required per month is two. In our distribution system, we test the water twice per month for Coliform bacteria. The highest number of samples found to contain Coliform bacteria during any one month was zero.

LEAD & COPPER TESTING RESULTS:

Lead above 15 ppb (the regulatory AL) in more than 5%, and up to and including 10%, of sites sampled (if your system samples fewer than 20 sites and has even one sample above the AL, include the standard explanation for an AL exceedance):

Infants and young children are typically more vulnerable to lead in drinking water than the general population. It is possible that lead levels at your home may be higher than at other homes in the community as a result of materials used in your home's plumbing. If you are concerned about elevated lead levels in your home's water, you may wish to have your water tested and/or flush your tap for 30 seconds to 2 minutes before using tap water. Additional information is available from the USEPA Safe

Drinking Water Hotline (1-800-426-4791).

Lead & copper testing of water from individual taps in the distribution system is required by State regulations. The table below summarizes the most recent testing results for lead and copper.

	Year Tested	Number of samples collected	Number of above action level	90 th Percentile Result (ppb)	Action Level (ppb)
Lead	2009	12	0	8	15
Copper	2009	12	0	190	1300

Lead and Copper sampled every 3 years.

DETECTED CONTAMINANTS IN OUR WATER:

The following table gives a list of all detected chemicals in our water during the most recent sampling. Please note that not all sampling is required annually so in some cases our results are more than one year old. These values are expressed in ppm unless otherwise stated.

As of 12/31/10

Chemical Detected	Source	Year Tested	Level Detected	MCL	PHG	Origin
Aluminum	Well 3	2001	90 ppb	1000 ppb	600	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
Arsenic	Well 1 Well 3	2007 2007	3.5 ppb 2.9 ppb	10	.004	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits, runoff from orchards
Nitrate (NO ₃)	Well 1 Well 3	2010 2010	1.37 ppm 3.5 ppm	45	45	Runoff and leaching from fertilizer use leaching from septic tanks, sewage
Boron	Well 1 Well 3	2002 2005	340 ppb N.D.	UCMR	None	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
Fluoride	Well 1 Well 3	2007 2001	0.2 ppb 0.17 ppb	2	1	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits.
Sodium	Well 1 Well 3	2005 2005	12.8 13	None	None	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
Hardness	Well 1 Well 3	2005 2005	98.9 190	None	None	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
TDS	Well 1 Well 3	2005 2005	180 280	1500	None	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
Chloride	Well 1 Well 3	2005 2005	5.6 6.0	600	None	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
Sulfate	Well 1 Well 3	2005 2005	2.9 N.D.	600	None	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
Vanadium	Well 3 Well 1	2002	15 ppb 16 ppb	UCMR	None	Erosion/leaching of natural deposits
Total Trihalomethanes	System	2007	1.0	80 ppb	None	Disinfection byproduct
5 Haloacetic acids	System	2007	N.D.	60 ppb	None	Disinfection byproduct

GENERAL INFORMATION ON DRINKING WATER:

All drinking water, including bottled water, may reasonably be expected to contain at least small amounts of some contaminants. The presence of contaminants does not necessarily indicate that the water poses a health risk. More information about contaminants and potential health effects can be obtained by calling the USEPA's Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Some people may be more vulnerable to contaminants in drinking water than the general population. Immuno-compromised persons such as persons with cancer undergoing chemotherapy, persons who have undergone organ transplants, people with HIV/AIDS or have other immune system disorders, some elderly individuals, and infants can be particularly at risk from infections. These people should seek advice about drinking water from their health care providers. The USEPA/Center for Disease Control guidelines on appropriate means to lessen the risk of infection by cryptosporidium and other microbiological contaminants are available from the Safe Drinking Water Hotline at 1-800-426-4791.

Arsenic:

While your dinking water meets the current standard for arsenic, it does contain low levels of arsenic. The standard balances the current understanding of arsenic's possible health effects against the cost of removing arsenic from drinking water. The California

Department of Public Health continues to research the health effects of low levels of arsenic, which is a mineral known to cause cancer in humans at high concentrations and is linked to other health effects such as skin damage and other circulatory problems.

SOURCE WATER ASSESSMENT:

A source water assessment has been completed for the wells serving the City of Biggs. The sources are considered most vulnerable to the following activities not associated with any detected contaminants:

Well 1: Existing and historic gas stations

Well 3: Agricultural drainage, sewer collection systems, agricultural and irrigation wells, existing and historic gas stations

Well 4: Sewer collection systems, agricultural and irrigation wells

A copy of the complete assessment may be viewed at

C.D.P.H. Valley District Office	<u>or at</u>	City of Biggs
415 Knollcrest Drive, Suite 110		P.O. Box 307
Redding, CA 96002		Biggs, CA 95917
Richard Hinrichs, 530-224-4867		Hayden Wasser, 530-868-5685

VIOLATION INFORMATION:

No Violations.

PUBLIC MEETING DATES & TIMES: Council Meetings 3rd Monday of each month at 6:00 p.m. 3016 Sixth Street, Biggs, CA 95917

NOTES:

NEW HYDROPNEUMATIC PRESSURE TANK INSTALLED

The sources of drinking water (both tap water and bottled water) include rivers, lakes, streams, ponds, reservoirs, springs, and wells. As water travels over the surface of the land or through the ground, it dissolves naturally-occurring minerals and, in some cases, radioactive material, and can pick up substances resulting from the presence of animals or from human activity.

Contaminants that may be present in source water include:

Microbial contaminants, such as viruses and bacteria, that may come from sewage treatment plants, septic systems, agricultural livestock operations, and wildlife.

Inorganic contaminants, such as salts and metals, that can be naturally-occurring or result from urban storm water runoff, industrial or domestic wastewater discharges, oil and gas production, mining, or farming.

The city recently completed a major water system upgrade including replacement of approximately 30,000 lineal feet of waterline mains; complete refurbishment of two wells; abandonment of the old elevated water tank; and installation of automated telemetry controls, automated emergency generator back-up, a 10,000 gallon hydropneumatic tank, new fire hydrants, and water meters.

This project helped the operations costs of the public works department by reducing maintenance caused by leaks within the old system. Additionally, the new upgrade improved service reliability and boosted water pressures city wide from the former 38 psi to approximately 55 psi. The fire department has significantly greater ability to extract water from the system to fight fires. This project was funded by numerous grants and loans through USDA Rural Development and Community

Development Block Grant Program. The city has a current adopted Water Master Plan.

Some residences and businesses are on water meters, some are on flat rate usage. Most residential customers pay about \$55.00 per month. City water fees are collected to meet the City's costs to operate the system and fund necessary infrastructure improvements. Water fees are not used to fund other City services.

For more information about the City's freshwater system, contact City Administrator Pete Carr at (530) 868-0100. To inquire about water utility services and account payments, please contact Customer Service at (530) 868-5493.